Saskmilk Newsletter
December 2015

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE & HUMAN MEDICINE

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Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin in 1928. By 1945, when he received his Noble Prize for this discovery, Flemming warned that resistance would emerge with use of antibiotics. This early warning proved true and today society is feeling the consequences of antimicrobial resistance.

In the 20th century antimicrobial resistance was counteracted by discovering of new antimicrobials (follow this link for a timeline of discoveries). As time went on new discoveries became rarer, instead being replaced by modifications to existing molecules to extend their usefulness. But over time the pipeline to develop new antimicrobials slowed to a trickle and has now virtually dried up. While there are many reasons for this, the effect is that we can no longer rely on the invention of new antibiotics to combat resistance. The result? A growing health crisis of unprecedented magnitude.

What is the big deal about antibiotic resistance? Both physicians and veterinarians often prescribe antimicrobials empirically. This means they use their clinical experience to make a presumed diagnosis and prescribe the "first-line" antimicrobial. This is the drugs that best balances efficacy, side-effects, cost, and convenience. Doctors prescribe empirically because illness is urgent enough that they cannot wait for laboratory results to begin treatment. When the bacterial causing disease is resistant to the first-line treatment the patient suffers.

Resistance in its mildest form leads to longer illness and higher medication expenses. More severity consequences include toxic side effects, complicated illness, and in the worst case scenario there are no effective treatment options and the patient dies.

The World Health Organization has emphasizes that antimicrobial resistance is a serious threat that can affect anyone, of any age, in any country. "Without urgent, coordinated action by many stakeholders, the world is headed for a post-antibiotic era, in which common infections and minor injuries which have been treatable for decades can once again kill."

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE CONT'D

People who are at particularly high risk are those receiving cancer chemotherapy, undergoing complex surgery, on renal dialysis, or with a suppressed immune system such as patients with rheumatoid arthritis or organ transplants. This list encompasses modern medicines most important advancements. In addition, rising rates of community acquired infections mean that healthy individuals are increasingly at risk.

How often are people actually affected by antimicrobial resistance? The United States Center for Disease Control estimated that resistant bacteria cause 2 million illnesses and 23,000 deaths annually in the United States alone. If those numbers are not startling enough, the UK has estimated 10 million people will die each year around the globe by 2050.

Antimicrobial resistance is a biological reality. We can't turn the clock back to when resistance was a theoretical concern. What we can do is minimize antimicrobial use to slow the development and spread of resistance. Antibiotic stewardship is the responsibility of everyone who prescribes, dispenses, administers or takes antibiotics.

- Prepared by Leigh Rosengren DMV PhD, Rosengren Epidemiology Consulting Ltd.

CQM REGISTRATION

By December 31, 2015 all farms must have had their CQM validation.

Herds who have not had their CQM validation will incur an escalating penalty starting the month of January 2016.

If you have not had your validation and have not been scheduled for one before the end of the month please contact Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486.

Research Report

I hope 2015 was a successful year for all of you. So far the late fall and early winter have been very nice!

I would like to remind you that the next Dairy Info Day will be held on January 28, 2016 at the Brian King Centre in Warman with a 9.30am registration. We have tried to select topics that will be of interest to you and that will hopefully generate more net income. There will be several research project updates on many of the projects that you have heard of before (heel wart project, corn and barley silage project) along with some projects that are just starting to produce some information. Dairy Farmers of Canada will also be giving an update on research findings that they have funded through the "Dairy Cluster".

Dr. Chris Luby will be giving a brief talk on pain control; this is very timely as the Animal Welfare component of ProAction is being rolled out in 2016.

Dr. Greg Penner will be leading a discussion on how to maximize butterfat production. Our industry is finding itself short of butterfat to meet the consumer demand so we hope that this topic will be helpful.

I hope to see you in Warman on the 28th of January and may 2016 be a bountiful year for us all!

- Jack Ford

Fifth Annual Dairy Info Day

Thursday January 28, 2016
Brian King Centre, Warman, SK
9:00 a.m. Registration and Coffee
9:30 a.m. Program Start

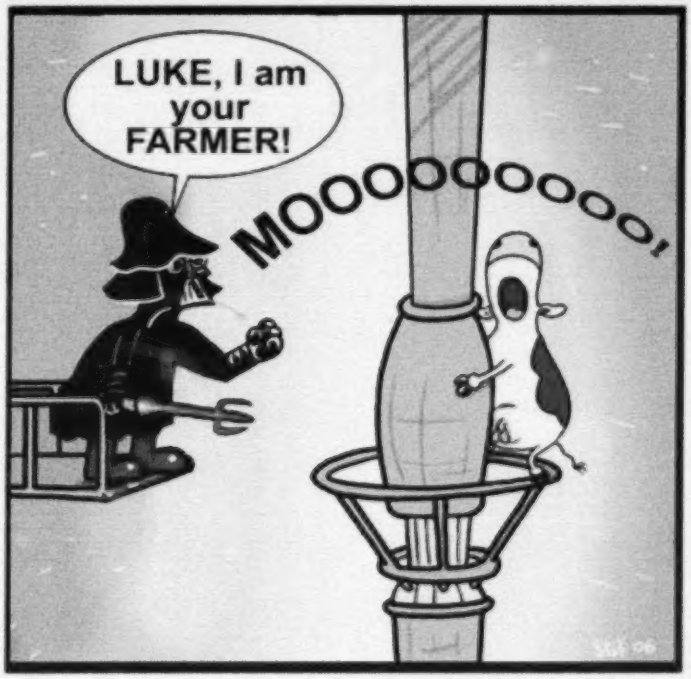
Topics of the Day will include:

- ▶ Report from the Dairy Advisory Board
- ▶ Pain management in dairy cattle
- ▶ Barley and corn variety evaluation for silage
- ▶ The importance of monitoring ration moisture content and potential effects on feed intake
- ▶ Replacing barley starch with sugars
- ▶ Report on Rayner operations
- ▶ Heel wart vaccine update
- ▶ DFC research program description
- ▶ Maximizing milk fat yield

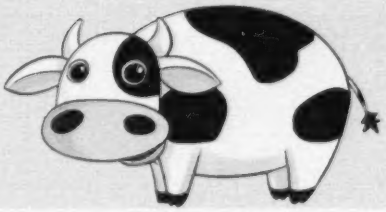
...and more topics to be added soon!

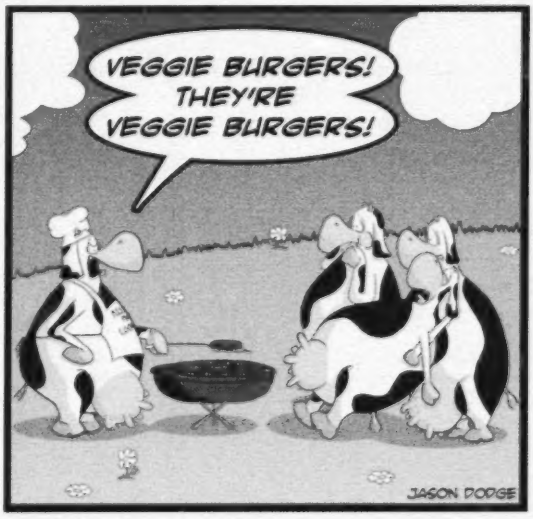
WORLD of COW

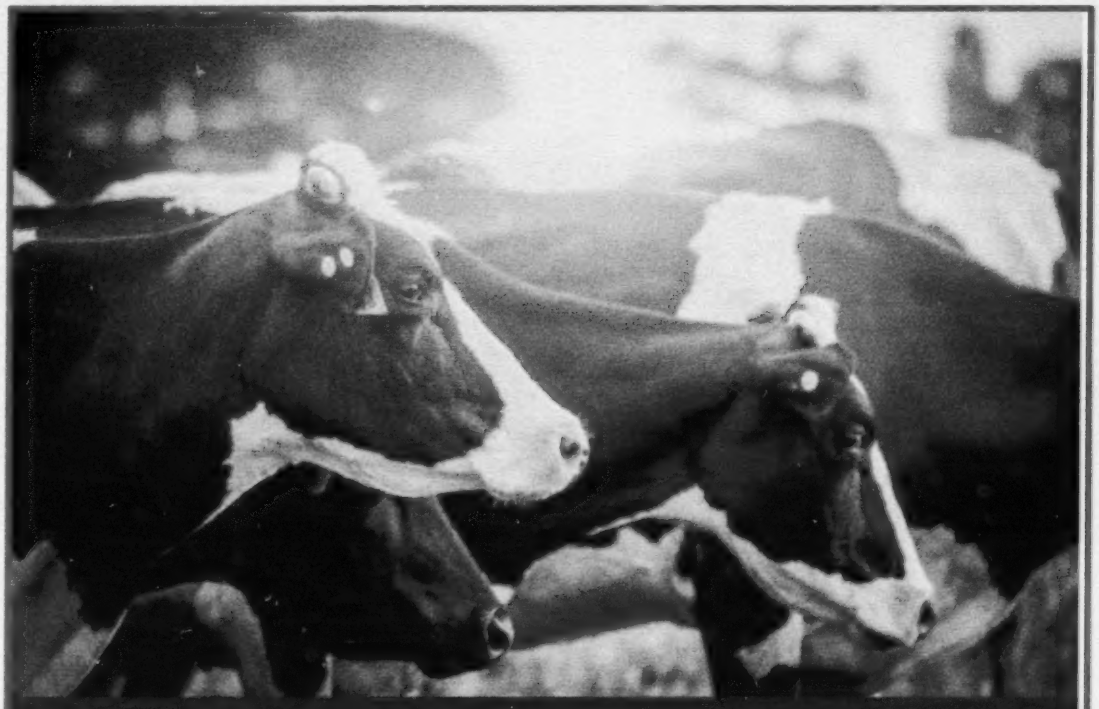
www.stik.biz By Stik



Don't cry over spilled
MILK
Turn the udder
cheek and
moo-ve on!







Dairy Hoof Trimming

Learn the five-step method in this introductory dairy hoof trimming course

January 22 - 23, 2016
8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Course cost: $1,000 (price includes GST)
Instructors: Philip Spence and Doug Johnstone

For information or to register contact Sharon at
1-800-661-6490 ext 8595 or 780-853-8595
or email sharon.reiter@lakelandcollege.ca
lakelandcollege.ca/hooftrim

LIVE the Learning
lakelandcollege.ca
1 800 661 6490

College Lakeland

A survey of

Producer Stress and Resilience

in Canada

www.producerwellness.ca

Are you a Canadian agricultural producer?

The Ontario Veterinary College is studying **producer stress and resilience.** We would like you to complete a short online survey to help us understand the impacts of your work on your health.

The survey is **completely anonymous.**

It will take about **15 minutes** and will provide our agricultural community with important information on the health of our producers.

Participants completing the survey can choose to have their name entered in **3 draws to win $200!**

Please contact **Dr. Andria Jones-Bitton** with questions or concerns:
aqjones@uoguelph.ca • (519) 824-4120 ext. 54786

UNIVERSITY of GUELPH
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CO-OP FEEDS

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the December 2015 Quota Exchange was **$29,100.00**

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **January 15, 2016**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **January 6, 2016**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following Table.

DECEMBER 2015 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	**$ 29,100.00**
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	**117.00**
Kilograms offered to Sell	**17.76**
Kilograms sold	**17.76**
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	**7**
- purchased quota	**2**
- offered to sell	**4**
- sold quota	**4**

DECEMBER 2015 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price ($/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
$28,000.00	1	1	0.13	0.13	-116.87	117.00	0.00	7	0
$28,150.00	0	1	0.00	0.13	-116.87	117.00	25.00	7	1
$28,600.00	0	1	0.00	0.13	-91.87	92.00	25.00	6	1
$28,700.00	0	1	0.00	0.13	-66.87	67.00	10.00	5	1
$29,000.00	3	4	17.63	17.76	-39.24	57.00	27.00	4	2
$29,100.00	**0**	**4**	**0.00**	**17.76**	**-12.24**	**30.00**	**25.00**	**2**	**1**
$30,000.00	0	4	0.00	17.76	12.76	5.00	5.00	1	1

*** Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.**

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
November	12	10	13,140
December	19	12	20,889
January, 2015	23	19	19,605
February	20	15	20,251
March	18	15	14,470
April	25	14	26,975
May	25	17	19,225
June	14	8	11,115
July	14	15	21,727
August	16	15	24,450
September	15	12	20,694
October	17	13	19,725
November	25	19	29,314

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
Dec	11.00
Jan-2015	0.00
Feb	959.00
Mar	17.00
Apr	72.79
May	8.00
June	50.00
July	984.94
Aug	234.82
Sept	0.00
Oct	148.25
Nov	10.00

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
November	5	403
December	6	767
January, 2015	7	2,739
February	9	3,272
March	13	2,999
April	8	578
May	6	1,172
June	8	658
July	8	700
August	0	0
September	1	58
October	8	897
November	11	2,898

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS November, 2015 – 161 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	11	6,276
0 to + 5	22	4,240
TOTAL	33	10,516
DAYS	**# OF PRODUCERS**	**NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)**
-15	12	-17,705
-10 to -15	36	-95,083
-5 to -10	44	-57,798
0 to -5	36	-14,696
TOTAL	128	-185,282

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
November	13	3,774
December	19	6,444
January, 2015	18	7,440
February	11	3,569
March	8	3,596
April	8	3,561
May	8	4,908
June	12	5,221
July	11	8,975
August	16	9,691
September	18	9,178
October	18	7,584
November	11	4,616

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES November, 2015

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.1190	11.217628
Protein	3.4162	8.217626
Other Solids	5.7051	1.230178

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **$81.297** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $19.67**

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS November 2015

Milk Sale Revenue	$ 14,730,781.96
Western Milk Pool	$ 1,499,636.91
Plant of Last Resort Service	$ (55,865.42)
Total Pool Value	**$ 16,174,553.45**

In November, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **817,226 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of November, Saskatchewan production was **5,173** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **under** by **-44,269 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-0.46%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit **(1.5%)** Kgs bf col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit **1.0%** Kgs bf col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 9	(8) Over Quota or (Lost Production Opportunity) Kgs bf	(9) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Nov-14	777,547	806,726	(29,179)	(140,477)	46,826	**(140,477)**	**-1.50%**	(28,634)	9,365,141
Dec-14	811,818	846,968	(35,150)	(140,987)	46,996	**(140,987)**	**-1.50%**	(34,624)	9,399,124
Jan-15	826,269	806,291	19,978	(141,417)	47,139	**(120,978)**	**-1.28%**	0	9,427,790
Feb-15	759,351	747,742	11,609	(142,029)	47,343	**(111,877)**	**-1.18%**	0	9,468,575
Mar-15	832,187	817,238	14,949	(142,679)	47,560	**(94,301)**	**-0.99%**	0	9,511,947
Apr-15	804,566	801,582	2,984	(143,119)	47,706	**(88,060)**	**-0.92%**	0	9,541,277
May-15	827,966	812,326	15,640	(143,545)	47,848	**(72,924)**	**-0.76%**	0	9,569,698
Jun-15	797,815	792,050	5,765	(144,034)	48,011	**(67,014)**	**-0.70%**	0	9,602,300
Jul-15	810,653	800,163	10,490	(144,358)	48,119	**(55,723)**	**-0.58%**	0	9,623,869
Aug-15	811,771	814,385	(2,614)	(145,053)	48,351	**(66,457)**	**-0.69%**	0	9,670,195
Sept-15	803,418	815,971	(12,553)	(145,388)	48,463	**(72,620)**	**-0.75%**	0	9,692,516
Oct-15	840,719	857,248	(16,529)	(145,757)	48,586	**(89,950)**	**-0.93%**	0	9,717,157
Nov-15	822,399	817,226	5,173	(145,324)	48,441	**(44,269)**	**-0.46%**	0	9,688,278

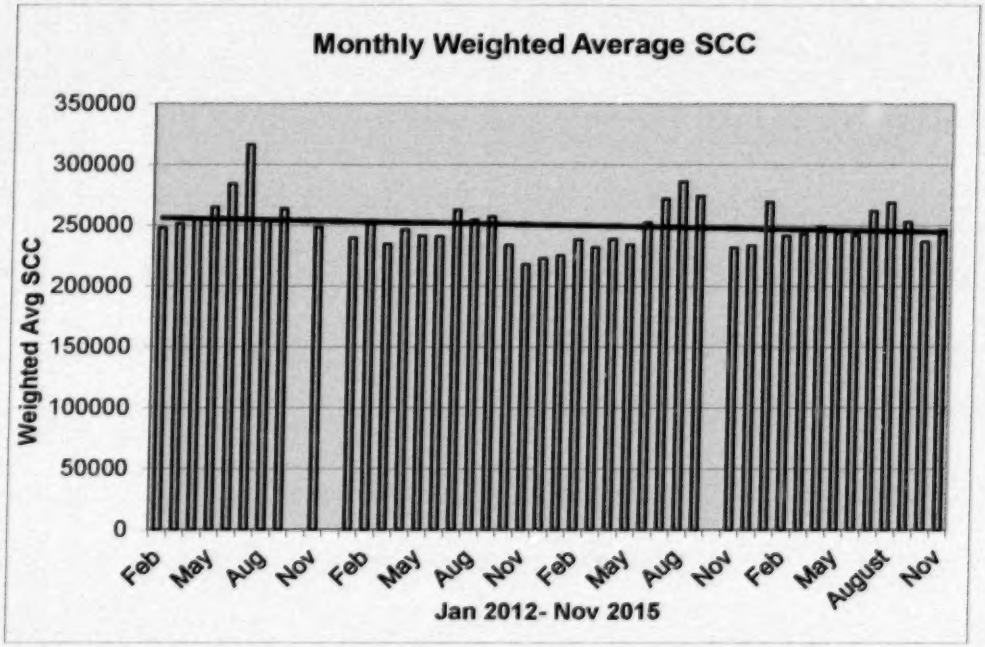
(1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
(2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
(3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
(4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -1.5% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.0% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
(7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
(8) Over Quota or (Lost production opportunity) outside of flexibility limits
(9) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

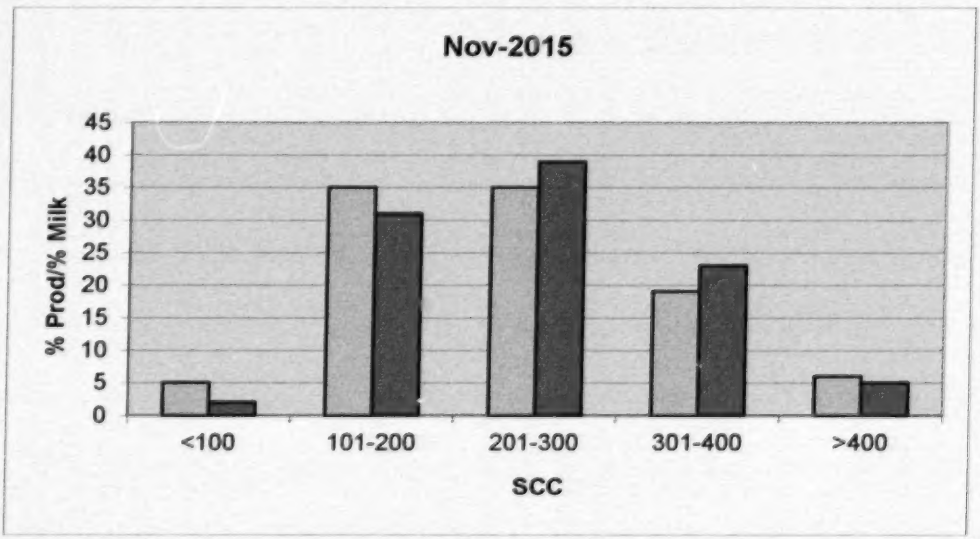
SCC LIMIT NOW 400,000

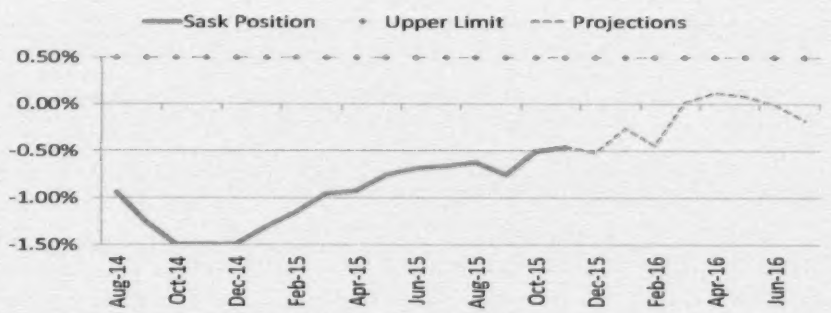
Effective January 1, 2013, the SCC limit has changed to 400,000. Penalties and violations will be applied based on the new limit.

The following graphs provide producers with an overview of the Provincial Somatic Cell Count weighted average on a monthly basis as well as a breakdown of the % of producers in each SCC level for the month of November 2015.

If you have any questions or comments you can contact: Deb Haupstein at 306-721-9486.







INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

Charm test strips are available to test for:
Beta-Lactams- the Charm 3 SL3 Beta Lactam test strip tests for amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephapirin, cloxacillin, and penicillin G

Tetracyclines- the Charm Tetracycline test strip tests for chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline.

Sulfas- the Charm Sulfa test strip tests for sulfacetamide, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfapyridine, sulfaquinoxaline, sulfathiazole, and sulfisoxazole.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

1. Swift Current, SK - Agrifoods truck bay - 675 Cheadle Street West
   Office 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Harris, SK - Cairnside Farm – Wes Cairns 306-656-4807
3. Star City, SK - Star City Colony - Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
4. Grenfell, SK - Jim Ross 306-697-2232
5. Yorkton, SK - Ford Dairy Farms Inc. - Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
6. Saskatoon, SK – Agrifoods Truck Bay - east of the Saputo plant receiving bay
   lead hand - Jim or Clint 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486

Code of Practice

3.5 Lameness

Lameness among dairy cows is widely recognized as one of the most serious (and costly) animal welfare issues affecting dairy cattle (40). Lameness results in decreased mobility, reduced Dry Matter Intake (DMI), decreased production, impaired reproduction, debilitated cows and early culling. Some causes of lameness are related to genetics and infectious disease but the majority of problems are related to nutrition and the environment that the cow lives in. Prompt recognition, diagnosis and early treatment minimize animal welfare concerns and allow the cow to produce to her potential. The majority of cases of lameness in dairy cows involve lesions of the claw.

Risk factors include:

- high-grain rations causing rumen acidosis
- lack of effective fiber in the ration
- standing on concrete, especially wet and rough
- infrequent hoof trimming
- uncomfortable, poorly designed stalls
- physical hazards
- contagious diseases such as digital dermatitis
- unsanitary conditions
- poor management of transition cows
- unbalanced genetic selection (corkscrew claw).

REQUIREMENTS

Lame cows must be diagnosed early and either treated, culled or euthanized.
See Appendix F & G for more details.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. use Appendix F - Gait Scoring System for Dairy Cows to assess lameness
b. routinely observe cows for lameness and aim for prevalence of:
- <10% for obvious or severe lameness (e.g., Level 3 or 4 - Gait Scoring System) or,
- <10% for sole ulcers and <15% for digital dermatitis (40)

c. ensure alleyways are cleaned daily
d. ensure stalls are comfortable and that cows are lying in the stalls
e. minimize exposure to bare concrete floors
f. routinely trim the hooves on all cows as needed (e.g., twice per year)
g. balance the ration to prevent sub-clinical rumen acidosis
h. avoid feeding large amounts of concentrate in a single feeding
i. routinely use a foot bath and change routinely to maintain effectiveness (at least once daily).

Gait Scoring System for Dairy Cows

Score	Description	Behavioural Criteria
1 Sound	Smooth and fluid movement	• Flat back when standing and walking • All legs bear weight equally • Joints flex freely • Head carriage remains steady as the animal moves
2	Ability to move freely not diminished	• Flat or mildly arched back when standing and walking • All legs bear weight equally • Joints slightly stiff • Head carriage remains steady
3	Capable of locomotion but ability to move freely is compromised	• Flat or mildly arched back when standing, but obviously arched when walking • Slight limp can be discerned in one limb • Joints show signs of stiffness but do not impede freedom of movement • Head carriage remains steady
4	Ability to move freely is obviously diminished	• Obvious arched back when standing and walking • Reluctant to bear weight on at least one limb but still uses that limb in locomotion • Strides are hesitant and deliberate and joints are stiff • Head bobs slightly as animal moves in accordance with the sore hoof making contact with the ground
5 Severely Lame	Ability to move is severely restricted Must be vigorously encouraged to stand and/or move	• Extreme arched back when standing and walking • Inability to bear weight on one or more limbs • Obvious joint stiffness characterized by lack of joint flexion with very hesitant and deliberate strides • One or more strides obviously shortened • Head obviously bobs as sore hoof makes contact with the ground
source: University of British Columbia Animal Welfare Program		

Taken from Alberta's Humane Handling of Dairy Cattle - Standards for the Transportation of Cull Animals, original source: University of British Columbia Animal Welfare Program.

Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Cattle

Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Cattle, Sheep & Goats

Federal Transportation Regulations

Health of Animals Regulations www.inspection.gc.ca

DO

- Segregate animals of different species, or substantially different weights and ages, or if incompatible by nature.
- Provide proper ventilation, drainage and absorption of urine.
- Have sufficient headroom for animals to stand in a natural position.
- Either strew the vehicle with sand or have the vehicle fitted with safe footholds, in addition to appropriate bedding.
- Ensure that animals unloaded for feed, water and rest remain at least five hours and longer, if necessary, for all animals to receive food and water.
- Ensure that calves too young to exist on hay and grain are provided with suitable food and water at intervals of no more than 18 hours.
- Ensure that animals segregated in trucks receive extra protection from cold and wind chill; supply ample bedding.
- Euthanize animals promptly when you identify conditions outlined in the "Should this Animal be Loaded?" chart.

DO NOT

- Transport a sick or injured animal where undue suffering may result, or when the animal is liable to give birth during the journey.
- Continue to transport an animal that is injured, becomes ill, or is otherwise unfit to travel beyond the nearest place it can be treated.
- Mishandle an animal on loading or unloading.
- Use goads or prods on the face, anal, udder or genital area.
- Load or unload animals in a way that would cause injury or undue suffering.
- Crowd animals to such an extent as to cause injury or undue suffering.
- Transport livestock in trailers not designed for safe handling of that species or class of livestock.

Source: Transporting Livestock by Truck (CFIA)

Lameness Classes

These categories can be used to determine the status of an animal's mobility, from normal to non-ambulatory.

Transport as soon as possible

Class 1
Visibly lame but can keep up with the group; no evidence of pain.

Class 2
Unable to keep up; some difficulty climbing ramps. *Load in rear compartment.*

Not Recommended for Transport*

Class 3
Requires assistance to rise, but can walk freely.

Do Not Load or Transport*

Class 4
Requires assistance to rise; reluctant to walk; halted movement.

Class 5
Unable to rise or remain standing.

**** Any animal, including Lameness Classes 3, 4 or 5 may be transported for veterinary treatment, on the advice of a veterinarian.***

Special thanks to the Ontario Humane Transport Working Group. Funding for this project was provided in part through Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food Program. This is a collective outcome partnership with the Agricultural Adaptation Council in Ontario, the Manitoba Rural Adaptation Council, the Saskatchewan Council for Community Development and Alberta Agriculture and Food.

For more information or additional copies, please contact any of the groups listed below:

AFAC ALBERTA FARM ANIMAL CARE — www.afac.ab.ca

FACS Farm Animal Council of Saskatchewan Inc. — www.facs.sk.ca

Manitoba Farm MFAC Animal Council — www.mhfac.ca

OFAC Ontario Farm Animal Council — www.ofac.org

Updated 02/2009

If You Can't Ship It - Test It!

BSE surveillance is still important and every animal tested makes a difference.

Support your cattle industry by having your 4-D (dead, diseased, dying or downer) cattle tested for BSE.

For more information, call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-877-727-5273.

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer and the Quota Exchange isthe 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer Application must be received on or beforethe 6th of the month in order to be effective the 1st ofthe following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6th of the month for that month's Exchange

If you have any questions please contact Bev Solie at #306-721-9488

The holiday hours for the SaskMilk office are as follows:

Thursday, December 24th	**8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon**
Friday, December 25th	**Office closed**
Monday, December 28th	**Office closed**
Tuesday, December 29th	**8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**
Wednesday, December 30th	**8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**
Thursday, December 31st	**8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon**
Friday, January 1st	**Office closed**

QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota and/or cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. **Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.**

Classifieds

For Sale: Second cut of Alfalfa silage bales (individually wrapped) - Moisture 44.4 %, Crude Protein 23.9%, ADF 30.4%, RFV 162.
Barley silage bales – not tested. **Contact Clayton Kentz 306-795-7902**

Ribstone Colony Corral Panels: We specialize in 24 ft Corral Panels, 30 ft fence line feeders, and windbreakers. Also Calf and Horse sheds/bale feeders. **Contact Leonard Gross 780-806-3694**

HAY FOR SALE, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cut. full analysis Contact for pricing. **Adam Lindenbach (306)501-2469**

Quality Dairy Hay for Sale 151.48 RFV/20% Protein and lower testing hay. Location of hay is Moose Jaw & Eyebrow, SK areas. Also 164.4 RFV/18.8% Protein located in southern Manitoba. Please call for details and pricing 1-306-759-2741 or 1-306-690-3070 E: glenncurr@yourlink.ca

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